to charge. On the next day this fine regiment shared with other regiments in the advance; was among the first to enter the works; and a detachment, the report reads, under Captain and "lst Lieutenant Lyon,

with other regiments in the content to enter the works; and a detachment, the report reads, under Captoin and "lst Lieutenant Lyon, reads, under Captoin and "lst Lieutenant Lyon, reads, under Captoin and "lst Lieutenant Lyon, reseed holly upon the rear of the enemy, who soon reseed holly upon the rear of the enemy, who soon rised a number of white flags, and their surrender hised a number of white flags, and their surrender hised a number of white flags, and their surrender hised a number of which Lieut. John points of the battle are numed in which Lieut. Lyon gallantly fought; his name was recommended to be special notice of the Colonel, and he was brevetted Captain for mentorious conduct in these battles.

Lieut Lyon is mentioned as doing gallant service, in the succeeding battles; but, in the battle of Mexico he sommanded a company. This was on the morning of he 14th of September, and when the proud and vieterious army fought its way into the Halls of the Moutezomas. In the course of its duties, his regiment marched through the grand plaza and into the street source, when it was fired into from tops and windows of houses, the steeples of the churches, and from the streets running east and west. The regiment now livided, Lieut. Lyon at the head of a company, was redered to take the cast street; and he gallantly tharged into houses, and over the tops of houses, and through the streets, driving the Mexicans before him, built the regiment was ordered to return to the grand bless in front of the Palace. Lieut. Lyon, in this tharged into houses, and over the tops of houses, and through the streets, driving the Mexicans before him huil the regiment was ordered to return to the grand blaza, in front of the Palace. Lieut. Lyon, in this battle, at the assault on De Galen Gate, was wounded. On the conclusion of the peace with Mexico be was befored to Jefferson Surracke, Missouri; soon after, to California, via Cape Horn; and his service again was bard and perilous. He was unceasingly employed in operating among the Indians, subjected to long and ledious marches, constant alarms and frequent skirshishes, living a large portion of the time in tents, and ubject to the fatigues and privations incident to a lampaigm in that new and hitherto unknown country, to far removed from the comforts of civilization. After being relieved from his long service in California, he was again stationed on our Western frontier, serving most of the time in Kausas and Nebraska. While ingaged in this daty he resigned his commission, a full impain, and retired to private life.

The present crisis again called him to the field. This was one of the selections of officers, that, all who knew the Iniliant record we have gone over, said at once

was one of the selections of officers, that, all who knew the brilliant record we have gone over, said at once was a fit one to be made, and his promotion to the high was a lit one to be made, and his promotion to the high military command was hailed with great satisfaction. It was he right man in the right place. Gen. Lyon and the confidence of the community. His habit of life had hardened his physical constitution into iron endur-

had bardened his physical construction into ron endurance; his intellect was of a superior order; his energy new no bounds; he was in the prime of manhood; and he was animated by a devoted love of his country.

We need not relate in detail service so brilliant and recent that he has become familiar to all, and exterted traine from every lover of his country. His addresses from St. Louis and Booneville, as he went out on the rom St. Louis and Booneville, as he went out on the orrowial field of meeting his old conspanions in arms a cernies, are in the bost veiu; free from the war pirit, from everything of the vindictive cast, but dill firm as to the duty of Government. "I shall," is wise words were, "scrupulously avoid all inter-serace with the business, rights, and property of very description recognized by the laws of the State, and belonging to law-alliding cluizens; but it is equally by duty to maintain the paramount authority of the saited States. His vigor on the field was unsurgested; but, both it Camp Jackson and at Booneville, to the conquered was as conspicuous as

as bravery.

He has been on his last field but sixty days. When He has been on his last field out sixty.

He has been on his last field out sixty was Missouri,

a arrived at Springfield, to protect West Missouri,

the rabels around it were in full force, far superior in

the rabels around it were in his could command: and a he rebels around it were in full force, are superior in umbers to the force which he could command: and a ortion of what he had were three-months' men, shose departure would reduce his strength still unther. It is said to read, in letter upon letter from paraglield, row before us, that "far more annoying has this reduction of force was the state of his command." "The eternal red tape," the letter goes on, has encircled him, and he finds-himself tied up in teriorical and unable to depart at once, as he would has encircled him, and he finds-himself tied up in pringfield, and unable to depart at once, as he would rish. His success in Missouri up to the present time has here owing in a great measure to the celerity of his movements, and, though he does not say so, I thow that he is greatly annoyed by the dilutoriness of his superiors. We are now in a country awing little resources for feeding an army, and when we push forward to Arkansas shall be in a parsely settled region, where the scant productions ire already eaten up by Jackson's forces. It was promised that a supply and ammunition train should be here in his arrival, with everything to favor an immediate dysance. A small train only has reached here, and the larger portion of what is needed has not yet even left in his arrival, with everything to favor an immediate idvance. A small train only has reached here, and the here portion of what is needed has not yet even left folia. Supplies to Gen. Sweeney's command were not properly forwarded, and the men were often on salf rations, and at one time had nothing to eat for 40 tours. At present the Missouri and Kansas egiments are out of sourar and coffee, and have been so for a week." This, it is presumed, was enceiled; but at the hast, this noble general had to neet with 7,000 three times the number of enemies, it is too much to expect victory under such dids. Consummate skill, heroic during, deeds not surassed on any field, were expected where officers like higel and Lyon commanded, and victory, a marvel, was thought possible. The victory appears to have been wen. The cool and accomplished sigel, in good order, drew off his command. It was a victory dear bought, indeed, purchased at a price—the loss of the trave commander. If a soldier's death be coveted, what hero ever fell more glorionaly? He had kept mue and faithful to-country, and he had fought for it is many a field, so that he seemed to bear the charmed the. But now, full of the high inspiration of the hear, it was a fitting as a kindred glow in his command, as, even when hand and voice and all were serving country, the summons came, and his spirit passed on to lwell with the spirit of a noble ancestry. lry, the summons came, and his spirit passed on to

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

From The Hallimore Clipper, Aug. 12. The futile attempt of the Committee on Federal Reations to manufacture sympathy in behalf of the Com-nissioners of Police, imparts renewed interest to the leanes of 19th of April Inst, in which these gentlemen bore a conspicuous part. A very brief review of the events of that period will show conclusively that the complaints of the Commissioners themselves are bollow and groundless, that the pretended love of their Secresion sympathizers for civil liberty is hypocritical and dishonest; and that what has since been styled a tiot, if not preconcerted and predetermined, had no sooner occurred than it was publicly indorsed by them, and hailed as a fortunate opportunity to precipitate Maryland into this infamous and bloody revolution. What are the facts ! On the evening of the 18th April. What are the facts? On the evening of the 18th April, the day preceding the riot, a large meeting of the Southern Rights, now the Peace Party, is held at the Taylor Building, some aix or seven hundred persons being present, with their passions lashed into fury by the Soccession press of Baltimore, and T. Parkin Scott is chosen President. Very inflammatory speeches were made at this meeting, and some by men who are at this moment in arms against the Federal Government; and not the least significant among them was that of the President himself, who "advised the States Rights' party to go to work, transize ward companies, elect officers, and helieved that as there was plenty of money to provide them with them, so they might soon expect to receive them." This was certainly a most important announcement from "beadquarters," and was an appropriate introduction, scertainly a most important announcement from nariers," and was an appropriate introduction, to the riot, as it is called, which occurred ac-y on the following day. On the afternoon of A bast, to the riot, as it is called, which occurson of strongly on the following day. On the afternoon of be list, another public meeting is called at Monuscat Square. What was the character of its proceedings? The military are placed there under the reder of Gen. Geo. R. Steuart, now of the Secessian forces, and Dr. A. C. Robinson appears upon the sand with the Maryland flag, and "informs the people in the sand with the Maryland flag, and the forms the people in the sand with the Maryland flag, and "informs the people in the sand with the Maryland flag, and the sand was passed; that the time for sentimental abstraction was passed; be took pleasure in disclaying the Maryland flag, and howing all doubts aside, we would with our strong time defend ourselves, or be aided in that defense by the thout hearts and vigorous arms of the South. Mr. t hearts and vigo.

, who came there with no intention of the cech, told the people "now was the time above uses for the sons of glorious old Maryland uses for the sons of the center of the sons of the center of the sons of the center of at a jeech, told the people "now was the time above at times for the sons of glorious old Maryland is stand firmly tegether in defonse of her lose and of her independence. He had sea our citizens batchered in the streets of the own city. Mr. Wallis "had not come to speak, for if the blood of our bretteres shed on the repeak, for if the blood of our brethren shed on the tract of Baltimore to-day, does not speak to the heart of every man in Maryland, then the human voice may well be dumb." For himself, he was devoted to the tame of the South, and was ready to march forward ader the flag of Maryland in the common cause of Southern Freedom. Secesion speeches of like sentiment were delivered by Mergis Marshall, McLane and others. It thus appears that just before and phasquent to the riot, the men who rose most conspicuous on the stream of popular passion, and directed in course, raised their voices then as lottly for war as they do now for peace. Their speeches then were open and an interest. the course, raised their voices then as lottd for war as they do now for peace. Their speeches then were open and annistakable indorsements of the assault on the troops "who had invaded our soil," and show that these present peace-makers were satisfied that the troolation was complete, and that the time, "yea, the set first," of our redemption was nigh. The Police Board immediately after this appear upon the field of action. Information is given then that fresh troops are approaching, and it was immediately resolved to destroy the bridges, and the order was affectably carried out, the police law fortunately presenting to obtacle in the way. On the following day large amounts of military stores of every description.

police by order of the Police Board—the Secession flag being now very liberally displayed over Secession recruiting-offices in the city, while the provisions of the Police law, fortunately for our defense, again threw no obstacle in the way. During these evants, it will be remembered, the military forces of the whole State were arming and flocking to Baltimore under the orders of this same Police Board and Police law, and most especially in response to the telegraphic dispatch of Marshal Kane to Bradley T. Johnson, now in the Southern army, requesting the assistance of riflemen from Virginia, "that fresh hordes would be down upon us to-morrow," &c. This dispatch, entirely ignored by the Commissioners in their "memorial," by the Mayor in his message, and in fact by all their sympathizers and apologists, is nevertheless a fact as significant and fall of meaning as any event of that period, and in relation to it we would simply inquire what provisions of our special police law direct the riflemen of Virginia or of any other State to be used to suppress a riot, especially ofter the riot is over. It was also early in the progress of these events that the Mayor and Board of Police invest J. R. Trimble, now we are informed in the Southern army, with military authority, and his military orders No. 1, 2, &c., now figure conspicuously in the public press. A brief reference to the orders issued by him under the authority of the Police Board, will unmistatably define the relation of these Commissioners to the Federal Government. For instance, Order No. 1, April 21, 1861, two days after the riot: "Wm. H. Norrie, Robert M. McLane, Benjamin C. Prestman, Charles Wethered, E. Louis Lowe, Frederick Harrison, and Grafton D. Spurrier, are appointed aids to the commander of the Volunteer Ununiformed Association, sny order given by them will be duly respected. J. R. Trimble, commanding." Orders No. 2: "Captains of the Volunteers Ununiformed Association, sny order given by them will be duly respected. J. R. Trimble, command at the of police by order of the Police Board-the Secession flag

"Captains of the Volunteers Ununiformed Associa-tion will report their names and the number of men under their command at the office of the Com-missioners of Police." By order No. 9, "Col. F. J. Thomas (since killed at Manaessa "lighting in defense of our beloved city,") from his military experience is well calculated to supply the present deficiency of officers of the staff, and he is appointed Adjutant-Gen-eral of the forces under my command, J. R. Trimble commanding. On April the 26th, it is ordered by the Meyor and Board of Police that no provisions of any kind be transferred to any thee until further orders, commanding. On April the 20th, it is ordered by the Mayor and Board of Police that no provisions of any kind be transferred to any place until further orders, and the execution of this order is entrusted to J. K. Trimble. The Erriceson steamers for Philadelphia, mid that, too, with mails and passengers, on upplication to the Board of Police, was refused permission to leave for pradential reasons. The Bremen ship Admiral, with an assorted cargo of tobacco, &c., which cleared on the 23d, was prohibited from leaving the wharf, the Police having taken charge of the ship. wharf, the Police having taken charge of the ship. Then we have the following announcement: 'I hereby, by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police, direct that no steamboat shall leave the harbor without my permission. J. R. Trimble.' What comment could add force or meaning to these indisputable facts of record? During the rapid progress of such wholly unconstitutional proceedings of the Mayor and Board of Police, we are informed by the press "that two suspicious characters made their appearance, and are taken up as spice, and detained at the Marshal's office; they are supposed to belong to the Massachusetts regiment.' crous characters made their appearance, and are described up as spies, and detained at the Marshal's office; they are supposed to belong to the Massachusetts regiment." Capt. Scott of the Maryland Guards arrested last might at Barnum's Hotelone Sergt Schwartzer, recruiting officer at Fort McHenry, on suspicion of being a spy; he was committed." This very brief statement of events brings us to Wednesday, the 24th of April, the day of election. No sooner are the election returns made public, than a sudden change comes over the whole aspect of affairs. A panic is visible in the ranks of the party, and it once Maj. Trimble, his nids, and his military orders, violating every principle of civil law under the authority of the Board, now rapidly disappear from public view. His unlawful restriction on the trade of Baltimere is removed, "the supply of provisions being found to be ample." The police law is now restored to life, and again becomes the sole guide of official action. Every provision must now be sacreely observed, es-

Every provision must now be sacrealy observed, especially from any, the loast infraction by the General Every provision must now be sacreely observed, especially from any, the least infraction by the General Government. It now becomes necessary for the Commissioners, by a public declaration of April 28, to inform the people "that the sole object of the Board, in all they had done, was to protect the lives and property of the people of Bahimore. This was the special purpose for which the Board was created," &c. Viewing this declaration in connection with the events of the week, it is somewhat surprising to see the number of Secession soldiers and officers who cooperated with them in their patriotic efforts. We know of no mon, in the least suspected of attachment to the Federal Government, who shared their confidence; on the contrary, some such were regarded and detained as spies, others had warning to flee the city, and this fact was boldly published in their own press. It was in view of these facts too, that they say in the same declaration that "the Board have feen governed by no political views." It is in the face of this record that our Committee on Federal Relations have become so nervously alarmed for the fate of civil liberty, and are desperately struggling to eave it by awakening sympathy for the very men who were the first to violate it, and to place the citizens of Baltimore under the military orders of Major Trimble and his aids. It will take more than a few short weeks to erase these facts from our recollection; but, appreciating as we do the efforts of our Committee, covering, as we are informed, seventy-five pages of foolscap, we are happy to recall to their recollection that part of the declaration of the 28th of April, which is so full of comfort to the Commissioners themselves in their confinement, and out to be no less so their friends, and which is so forcibly expressed in their own words, viz: "that the Board are entirely satisfied that their position is numberatood, and oppreciated by the General Government, by the authorities of the State, and by

tion is understood, and oppreciated by the Goneral Government, by the authorities of the State, and by a great majority of the thinking and order-loving peo-

THE SOLEMN DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES

From The Louis (le (Ky) Journal.

The present unhappy war was began by the South, began for the sake of disunion, and was accepted and is carried on by the United States for the sake of the Union—and not, we hope, in vain. We know from t testimeny of numerous Southern men, who dare t speak aloud in their own homes, that there are multitudes of men in the South who are at heart for the Union, who, in their secret souls, are praying to the United States for deliverance almost as they pray to Heaven for salvation, and who, if ever the power of the United States shall relieve them from the thrailom that now crashes their political lives out of them, rill be able to assert and maintain a supremacy in heir respective States. We have not an earthly doubt that there are a majority of States whose people, though now apparently unanimous for Southern inde-pendence, would, if the deadly weight of a relentless

pendence, would, if the deadly weight of a relentless despotism were lifted from their minds, hall the restoration of the Union as the ironed prisoner of a dangeon halls the return of God's blessed sanshine, and would greet with excitation even the little privilege of giving free expression to their opinions.

The present positions of several of the Southern Sintes were never chosen and have never been inforsed by the citizens of those States. Secession ordinances were passed by Legislatures never elected or nathorized to act upon the subject; such Legislatures placed all the military and pecuniary resources of their States at the disposal of the Southern Government and invised the Confederate armies to an immediate occupation ed the Confederate armies to an immediate occupation of their their territory; and, after doing all this, they granted to their enslaved and manacied people the cupty and miserable mockery of the privatege of deciding whether their States should or should not go ciding whether their States should or should not go into the Southern Confederacy. Of course, where the people would gladly have shouted "No" by tens of thousands, scarcely a solitary "No" was heard. The States, transferred by such monstrous and Heaven-delying fraud and violence to the Southern Confederacy, are now subject to its tyramical laws and requisitions, and their people, who have never been allowed to have a free vice in the fixing of their own deather.

are now subject to its tyramical laws and requisitions, and their people, who have never been allowed to have a free voice in the fixing of their own destinies, are looking for freedom to a power outside of the dominion of the deadly tyranny under which they draw their breaths. It would be a fearful thing that the loyal meltions in the Confederate States should be permanently abandoned by the United States to the miserable doom, to which, through no fault of their own, they have been subjected. Our trust, our conviction is, that, if the mighty armise of the Republic, defied as they have been to strive, shall plant the standards of the United States at enough points to guarantee perfect freedom of thought and word and deed to the whole South, a large majority of the people of many, if not all, sof the Seceding States will declare their loyalty in a thunder-burst of joyous enthusiasm.

The policy of accepting peace on the condition of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy would be a terrible one. Nay, it would be a policy that we but feebly characterize by the word terrible. It would be the death, the everlasting death, of the great and glorious hope that now lives in the hearts of tens of millions upon this continent and hundreds of millions throughout the civilized world. It would be the death, the millions would be their pity and their seorn. Let no one delude himself with the thought or fancy that a Government, a nation, has not a right to defend itself, by all the powers and energies at its command, against disruption and dissolution. To do this la, as a general truth, among a nahas not a right to detend heer, was the powers and energies at its command, against disruption and dissolution. To do this is, as a general truth, among a nation's most sacred rights and its highest and most solemn daties. The bation that should not recognize and assert the right and the duty would be the object resolved to destroy the bridges, and the order was affectually carried out, the police law fortunately persenting no obstacle in the way. On the following the bridges assentiated by large amounts of military stores of every description, belonging to the United States, some of it as tame as nine miles from the city, are sented by the

them, upon any claim of a portion of their people to the right of self-government, would submit to dismem-berment, submit to be divided into two kingdoms or empires. Sooner would they wage a war of centuries, a war, as they would justly consider it, of national

life or death.

To submit to the separation of the United States into two independent powers, would not only be the most fatal example that we could set for the existing generation of men, and to all generations that are to come after us, but would render the whole area of the thirty-four States one of the feeblest and most wretched portions of the civilized world. All our old glory would be turned to midnight darkness. The two republics or two monarchies, supposing that to be the number into which our country should at first be divided, could never remain for even one year at peace. A thousand causes would render collisions and wars between them inevitable. Neither of the two could have the kast security a cause it is own disluteeration and dissolution. cauces would render collisions and wars between toem inevitable. Neither of the two could have the least security against its own dishtegration and dissolution. The United States Government at Washington, having established the precedent of permitting eleven or twelve or fift en States to go off at pleasure, could not restrain other states from doing the same thing. Each and every State remaining even temporarily in the United States would feel that it had the power to assert and maintain its right of either secening into the Southern Confederacy or of establishing, together with such other States as it might be able to carry with it, an independent sovereignty, and it would exercise this fancied right whenever, for any cause, frivolous or otherwise, it should become dissatisfied with the acts of the Government of its section. What is now the United States, as distinguished from the Confederate States, would almost certainly, within half a dozen years, consist of half a dozen petty and jarring powers, with no common head.

would almost certainty, within hair a dozen years, consist of half a dozen petty and jarring powers, with no common head.

The same or even worse would be the condition of the States of the Southern Confederacy, based, as that Confederacy avowedly is, and would be, upon the assumption, as a fundamental principle of government, that every State or every two or three States must ever be recognized as having the right to catablish an independent government or independent governments at will. There would be no government in either section fit to be called one. Our country, that we have been so proud of, would be in a worse condition than the miserable little Republics of South America. No pretended sovereignty North or South could ever obtain from abroad a loan of even the most inconsiderable amount, for European nations would assorn to intrust their money to Governments not even chaining to embody any principle of self-preservation. The powers which have not dared to provoke the warlike energies of carth's great Republic would decide us in our heightessness, and, by the presence of even a single man-of-war, compel us to yield obedience to their haughty and tyrannical dictation. Horrible service insurrections would break out everywhere in the slaveholding region, making fields and fire-sides desolate.

Messes of slaves, first from the Slave States nearest

desolate.

Musses of slaves, first from the Slave States nearest

slaveholding region, making fields and fire-sides desolate.

Masses of slaves, first from the Slave States nearest to the Free States, and afterward from those more remote, would escape—some by stealth and others openly—till the last vestige of Slavery would disappear. All the petty powers, jealofs and hostile, would have to keep standing armies, vast in proportion to the means of supporting them, and the consequent taxes would impoverish the people to the point of hopeless and irretrievable rain. Hundreds and thousands of desperate men, accustomed to blood and violence, and having no means of honest subsistence for themselves and families, would organize gauge of benditti, such as for years have infested Mexico. But this condition of anarchy or luff-nurschy could not last forever, or even very long. From the midst of all the contusion and lawlessness and strife, some bold master-spirit would spring up, and, rallying thousands to his standard, pursue his conquering and devastating march until the whole of what has been the United States would be made a bloody and relentless despotism, as drear and remorseless as any one recorded in history.

And now the question is whether the United States, through a dread of the incenveniences and even the great sufferings and sacrifices of the war that is upon us, ought to accept this condition of things for the sake of a brief, a bollow, a mominal peace. To our minds it would be a dreadful crime against God and the human race. It would mark the present generation of the people of this country as the guiltiest enemies and murderess of freedom in all the history of the world. Our glorious old fathers of '76 bequeathed not more to us than to the generation that are to come hereafter—their poterity as well as ours—the great and magnificent bequest to us, to be in turn passed devanty on the sufficient bequest to us, to be in turn passed devanty, styling the awful bequest in its descent, shiver it into worthless fragments, destroy that which is not our own but mankind's for this plated with gratitude and adoration as the mightiest boon of God to his creatures, and leave our names to creak and blacken on the gibbet of tafamy as the names of men who cursed their race and shall be cursed by it as long as there shall be an atmosphere to bear the sound of a curse upon its bosom!

HOW THE REBELS WERE SAVED AT BULL BUN.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following account of the timely arrival of the recnforcements which saved the Rebels at Bull Run:
"The battle had been in progress some time when

"The battle had been in progress some time when the brigade arrived, but hastily forming, with the 1st Maryland on the right, and Col. Elzey and Gen. Kithy Smith at its head, it sterted off-on the double quick, turough suffecting clouds of dost and brotling sur. At about one mile and a half from the field they were met by an aid, who begged them to hasten. With a cheer the enemy could scarcely have failed to hear, the gailant fellows sprang forward, and then com-menced a race between the regiments to first reach the scene of school, the like of which I never before witscene of action, the like of which I hever before winnessed. But the Maryland boys had the advantage
being light troops, and dashed into the fight some moments in advance of the others, receiving a galling fire
as they did so from the regiment of Fire Zomaves,
which, with a Maine, a Vermont, and 2 or 3 other regiments, were just turning our flank. The Marylanders never flinched, although Gen. Smith and several ere never flinched, although Gen. Smith and several others fell at the first fire, but pouring in a deadly velley from their Mississippi rifles, with which they were armed, and being liamediately after supported by the gallant Virginians and Tennesseeaus, drove the memy before them for some distance. At the edge of a dense pine thicket they were reenforced, and made one more desperate stand. But it was of no avail; for, with a load shoot, the brigade pressed on, and scattered them in every direction, and the battle of Manuscas was won."

and scattered them in every direction, and the battle of Manassas was won.

The writer here gives a list of the killed and wounded of the Maryland Regizent, as previously stated, viz. John Switzer, shot through the head; Jas. Hicks, head shot off, both from Washington County, and belonging to Capt. Goldsberough's Company, who had several others slightly wounded by pieces of shell. Of Capt. Dorsey's Company, Sergenat John Berryman was shot through the body and badly wounded; John Codd, severely wounded by being struck in the groundry a piece of shell. They both belong to Baltimore. Several others were slightly wounded.

Company E, Capt. McCoy, had none killed, but Lieut. Marriott received a painful wound through the arm: Private — Ford, shot through the arm.

Gen. Smith was shot through the shoulder and neck, but never for a moment lost his presence of mind, and

but never for a moment lost his presence of mind, and insisted in being again placed on horseback in the mids of a shower of bullets, which of course was not per

the brigade is now at this post, where any letters to its members will be received, as the mail is again Col. Vaughn says in a letter written the day after

fight:
'I feel certain that the brigade commanded by Cel. Elzey, composed of the 10th and 13th Virginia Regiments, and the Maryland and Last Tennesse Regiments, turned the scale in our favor. The official reports speak

of these things."

Lieut.-Col. Reese, in a letter, says:

"Immediately after the battle, Gen. Beauregard meeting with our gallant Elzey (late a Captain in the U. S. A.), who commanded the Fourth Brigade, said to him on the battle-field: 'Sir, you are the Blucher of the day, and have turned the tide of the battle.' On the same day Col. Elzey was commissioned, by President Davis, Brigadier-General."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE-FIEED. A letter received from Atlanta, Ga., gives this incident

A letter received from Atlanta, Ga., gives this incident of the battle at Stone Bridge:

"A staff officer from Charleston engaged in the battle of the 21st of July says:

"I rode out the day after the battle to view the ground, and passed piles of dead in various positions. Under a large tree I saw a body lying, very handsomely dressed, with a fancy sword, and a handkerchief over the face. It attracted my curiosity. I stopped, removed the handkerchief, and saw one of the handsomest faces I ever met with, of a boy not stopped, removed the handkerelnel, and saw one of the handsomest faces I ever met with, of a boy an more than 12 or 14 years old. His appearance and dress indicated high social position: probably he was a temporary aid to some general officer. To ascertain who he was, I examined his pockets and found a Testament is which

who he was, I examined he property in the tree in the which was written:

"" James Sirmons, New York. From 75s loving mother.

My son, remainder thy Greator in the days of the youth."

"I wished very much to take the body away, but he wished very much to take the body away, but he had not a make the body away. I was six miles from quarters, on horseback, and it was impossible."

PICKINGS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS. We have the daily papers of Richmond of Monday last. They are occupied to a great extent with selec tions from Northern journals, furnished by private hand. All their telegraphic news is four days old; so

inability of the publishers to pay for dispatches, has stopped that source of information.

The Dispatch is grieving over the loss of a column of first-rate rhetoric about the burning of Hampton by the Federals. Just as they were going to press, they

either the National or their own Government, or the

learned that the incendiary act was by order of Gen. Magrader.

learned that the incendiary act was by order of Gen.
Maginder.

BURNING OF HAMPTON.

From The Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12

We have foll and interesting particulars of the burning of Hampton, and of the series of events lending thereto. The town was destroyed by order of Gen.
Maginder, and by the forces under his command.

On Thamsday morning last, about daybreak, Gen.
Maginder marched a considerable force in the direction of Newport News, and drew up in line of battle.
After writing there for some time, the enemy decilining to give battle, our forces were marched within a mile and a balf of Hampton, and again drawn up to give battle, if the enemy should show himself. In the mean time, a copy of a late New York Herald happened to be obtained by Gen. Maginder, in which was a letter disclosing dispatches from Gen. Battler, received at Washington, stating that it would be necessary for him to reoccupy Hampton, in order to be able to retain the large force of "contraband" negroes that he had collected. With this notice of the intended reoccupation of Hampton by the Federal forces, Gen. Maginder deided to destroy the town. Previous to the dostruction of the town, information was received through a scout, and confirmed by the circumstance of an additional Federal steamer having arrived in the Roads, that re-enforcements had arrived at the Fort for the purpose, doubtless, of responding to Butler's demand for the reoccupation of Hampton.

It appears that Hampton had been evacuated by Batler's forces, in the first instance, en account of panic originated by a balloon exploration. About 700 of our men under the command of Captain Phillips had gone in the direction of the town, on a search for "contraband" negroes. The balleonist reported to Gen. Butler that 10,000 men were marching upon

has gone in the orection of the town, our search for "contraband" negroes. The ballocuist reported to Gen. Butler that 10,000 men were marching upon Hampton, and in consequence of the report the town was lastily ordered to be evacuated. Two sections of

was instily ordered to be evacuated. Two sections of the bridge were torn up by the retreating party.

The town was burned to the ground on Wednesday night by the order of Gen. Magruder. The expedition for its destruction was composed of the Mecklenburg Cavalry, Captain Goode, Old Dominion Dragoons, Captain Plüllips, York Rangers, Captain Sinclair, Warwick Beauregards, Captain Custis, and six companies of the 14th Virginia regiment, the whole force being nuder the command of Col. James J. Hodges of the 14th. The town was nost effectually fired. But a ringle house was left standing. The village church was intended to be spared, but caught fire accidentally, and was consumed to the ground. Many of the members of the companies were citizens of Hampton, and set fire to their own houres—among others Captain Sinclair fired bis own home.

bers of the companies were citizens of Hampton, and set fire to their own homes—among others Captain Sinclair fired his own home.

In the early part of the night, about 11 o'clock, a shirmish took place at the bridge, between a small detachment of our forces, composed of Capts. Young and Leftridge's companies, and a German regiment on the other side. The firing continued for about half an hour, the night being as dark as pileh, and only illumiced by the flashes of the mosketry. Our men were instructed to fire below the flashes of the enemy's gurs, and the screams of his wounded told of the execution of our shots. Our men were uninjured, one receiving a bullet through his blanket, and another being grazed on the cheek by a musket ball.

A member of the expedition that fired the town relates evidences of some of the foulest descerations of these houses and homes of our Virginia people by their former Yankee occupants. In many cases, the parlors of the nonses were allotted to the filthiest uses of rature, while the wills of the rooms were garnished by the obscenest expressions and the vilest earicatures. We have been shown a number of caricatured letter envelores of the Yankee soldiers, which were gathered as trophies. One is of an American casle bearing aloft "Jeff. Davis" by the most available portion of his pantaloons. Another is of "Uncle Sam's Bantam," threatening to "crow while he lives," to which there is an addendam in pencil. "crows where no one can hear him, and very hard to find."

The fortilications of Hampton, erected by Butler's troops, and left standing, are described as of the most complete kind, and as extending entirely across the town. A ditch 18 feet deep, with rampart and embrasures for the heaviest cannon, with other works of defense, had been constructed.

Newport News has not been evacuated. It continues in the possession of the cnemy, who is shoot 4,900 strong. The defenses are said to be complete, the oily

According to the enemy, who is shoot 4,000 strong. The defenses are said to be complete, the only approach to the place being commanded by the columbiads. The present force of the enemy at Old Point is estimated at 6,000.

estimated at 6,000.

Gen. Magruder was erecting strong fortifications at Bethel, 250 near being daily employed on the works.

It was supposed that a man of the name of Paschal Latimer had perished in one of the burnt houses of Hampton. There was no other casualty known to have occurred.

SPIRIT OF THE REPELS.

The papers growl audibly because Northern prisoners are treated with humanity. "Blood for blood" is the ery of The Charleston Mercury, which says, referring to the imprisonment of the pirates of the Savannah and the Petrei:
"We do not understand here by what right, decen-

ey, good feeling or chivalry, chizens of South Carolina are allowed by our authorities to be brutalized and outraged in every form, while prisoners of the tion. Our fellow-citizens—gentlemen and respectable men, not common reflans—are now suffering, as they have for long months suffered, the vile treatment of felons. Yet these men telled upon the commissions of the President of the Confederate States. Is, then, the authority of President Davis so weak or the power of the Government so emisculate that these things should so long continue? And is this not enough, but, burning under the sense of outrage ourselves, we must be witnesses to the false sentimentality exhibited toward Yankee prisoners by contemptible and asisplaced demonstrations of tenderness and care for their confort? Comfort, forsooth! while our men are groaning in chains and loathsome dangeons six feet square. Quare.

"Let the muster-roll of the Savannah be obtained, and let two prisoners, at least, for our one be forwarded from Richmond to the Charleston jail. We have no yellow fever, and the extra-humanitarians need not shudder! We say let these gentlemen be forthcoming, and Mr. Ely be among them. We ask only for justice, not of Lincoln, but from the Southern Confederacy; and when Baker and Harleston, with their comrades, are again paraded through New York, bandenfled and for derision, let these gentlemen of the North take fresh air on the Battery under similar circumstances. If it brings about the slangutering of our friends and of our children, so be it; they will know how to die, and we will know how to revenue their unholy and and we will know how to revenge their unboly and unpatural morder! But let us move in this matter a all bazards."

THE CAPTURE OF THE HON, T. A. R. NELSON, This gentleman was brought a prisoner to Richmone on Saturday. The Disputch eavs:

on Saturday. The Dispotch cays:

"T.A. R. Nelson, his son, a guide, and a man found
with the trio, were brought to this city, on the Danville train, on Saturday evening, as prisoners of war.
They were captured last Tuesday by about 40 of the They were captured last Tuesday by about 40 of the Tennessee cavalry, who were out on a scouling expedition in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap. The individual, Nelson, had been, prior to the dissolution of the Union, a member of the Federal Congress. After the secession of Tennessee, he traitorously set himself up, along with others, in opposition to the action of the State, and avowing himself a candidate for the Abolition Congress at Washington, was "elected." He was in search of the Mecca of his hopes, Washington, whose metallic attraction had proved too strong to resist, when an arrest by the patriot forces nipped the intended treason in the bad. It is probable that he will be convicted of the crime alleged against bim, and condemned to serve a term of years in some one of and condemned to serve a term of years in some one the Confederate penitentiaries." And further from the same mild and gentle Dispatch

"Nelson, the Feunessee traitor, when first brought here Saturday evening, was carried to one of our first-class hotels. He will, no doubt, shortly be carried to a first-class tobacco factory to share the comforts of hi companions in iniquity." In another article the editor rejoices in the appoint-

ment of Gen. Zollicoffer to the Department of East

fully to the call of humanity. It will never do to allow one single defender of our homes and firesides to suffer for anything which it is in our power to be-

our hospitals are oppressed with the numbers of the sick and wounded soldiers. As if our own disabled warriors were not sufficient to employ the careful attention of our physicians and our nurses, a large number of the neglected wounded of the enemy at Manassas has been preceditated upon us to divide the means and has been precipitated upon us, to divide the means and comforts, at this sickly season, for the wants and ne-cesities of the sick. There are some 500 wounded Federalists from the field of Manassus in the hospitals

has been precipitated upon ue, to divide the means and comforts, at this sickly season, for the wants and necessities of the sick. There are some 500 wounded Federalists from the field of Manassas in the hospitals of this city. That ruthless enemy, who thinks the Southers Comfederacy of sufficient magnitude to call for immense armies and appropriations to subjugate it, with a mean and contemptible spirit refuses to recognize it as a belligerent power, and will not deign to communicate with our commanders in the usual forms of military etiquette. Standing upon this point, it will neither bury its dead nor take care of its wounded; but leaves both these offices of humanity and Christianity to we Rebels, who have our own sick and wounded to take care of, and our own dead to bury. This inhumanity of the brutal Northern Government, which merits the bitterest execrations of the civilized world, has given to the field of Manassas horrors hardly excelled in the history of the after scence of the great battless of past days.

We repeat, our hospitals are crowded. Yesterday morning two hundred and thirty-two sick were added by the morning trains. We want, therefore, more room, more nurses, more cverything for the sick. Private houses, it is hoped, will yet be offered for the accommodation of a part of the increasing numbers. We beg our citizen to continue, and if possible, extend those good offices which, to their lasting praise be it spoken, they have so cheerfully and liberally performed toward the poor soldier. Those gallant men have left their homes and periled their lives, both by the hazards of the field and the greater dangers of disease, in the defense of their country. Not a few of them are those who stood on the field before the brutalized and drauken army of the North on its marching of the wounded and sick who, in that struggle, contended with the worse than barbarian foe who hounded them on to desolate our land. Let us cherish the recollection of the dead and minister to the sufferings of the wounded and sic

DESCRIERS.
The Richmond papers contain long advertisements naming and describing deserters from the Rebel Army, and offering handsome reward for their capture.

and offering handsome reward for their capture.

BUSINESS IN RICHMOND.

EXAMINER OFFICE, Ang. 10, 1861.

We continue for the most part our quotations of yesterday.

Business of every sort is very dull, and there is nothing doing except in the articles of provisions and groceries and other articles of necessity, which are active and in demand, in a small way.

Echange on New-York. Philadelphia and Baltimore, would be cent premium. The brokers are selling specific at the following rates: Silver, 10; Cold, 10212 B cent—buying at 7 P cent, selling 92010.

The brokers refuse to buy the following notes: Bank of Berkeley; Northwestern Bank, at Wheeling and Branches; Mark of Philippi; Eank of Fairmont.

The notes of the principal Banks of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina see taken on deposit by our Banks.

Ayyanns in Charleston.

and North Carolina are taken on deposit by our Banks.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The city is dull. A letter dated Aug. 7 sava-

The city is dull. A letter dated Aug. 7 says:

"Our militia here are all under sovere drill. Every white male, from sixteen to sixty years old, is now drilling, making ready for the Fall campaign in and about our city. Every store is closed at four o'clock daily, and all hands drill. I hear of some good hauls made by our privateers. A little shallop went out past the blockade three weeks since, and she has taken three prizes, worth at least \$180,000. Where she carried her prizes—whether to Spain, England, France, or the United States, I know not; and if I did I would not write it. Sufficient, however, is it, that we are making terrible inroads into Lincoln's shipping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE C. S. STEAMER SUSTEEL.—No vessel has rendered more effective service to the Confederate States than the war steamer Samter. Several of her prizes were at Cientoegos on the 13th ult, supposed to be waiting for instructions from Madrid as to their disposition. So the report, mentioned in the Havana correspondence of The N. Y. Times, that these vessels had been given up and had sailed for the United States, is false. The Mason Citiza is informed by a gentleman on board the Sumter (now returned from Europe with a supply of arms, &c.), that trains had been faid and magazines prepared, so that in the event of getting into close quarters with the enemy, with no probability of escape, the vessel will be blown up, and every man on board has determined to share her fate.

Congress.—The following nominations made by President Davis were confirmed by Congress on Saturday: MISCELLANEOUS.

urday:

Postmoster.—Hugh Black, Ecfinia, Als.; Thomas Welsh,
Mentgomery, Als.; James M. Smythe, Augusta, Ga.; Hulchison
J. Hardin, Rome, Ga.; Jno. W. Faber, Notchitsches, La.; J. T.
Antiey, Cilaton, Miss.; B. G. Graham, Greenbroo, N. C.; Willaun D. McNash, Nashville, Tenn.
The appointment of Edward J. Hardin, vice Henry R. Jackson, resigned, for Judge of the District Court for the District of
Georgia was also continued.

MARITIME Law,-Congress is understood to contique in secret session the discussion of the resolution explanatory of the points of maritime law decided by the Treaty of Paris. This resolution, which is very full, is understood to have been drafted by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, and to lay the basis of a code of maritime law to the Confederate States. How THEY SUFFERED .- A vivandiere who was a

How ther Sufferen.—A vivandiere who was attached to the late company of heroes—"The Tiger Rides," of New-Orleans—has returned to that city, and states that twenty-six of them are yet slively, and states that twenty-six of them are yet slively, the survivers of eighty-three who went into the fight at Manassas. The company is annihilated, but a nucleur remains for those to gather round who will compete for the privilege of upholding the honored name of "The Tiger Rifles," the Bowle-knife chargers of Manassas, and securing to another field the aid of a company as numerous and as wallent, "The Tiger Rifles were completely fitted out with a Zouave uniform at the expense of A. Keene Richards, esq., a wealthy planter and well-known turfle of Louisiana. They were one of the five companies of Wheat's heroic

The returns of the Kentucky Legislative election as far as heard from, foot up as follows:

been destroyed by the invisions, has silled no less that is of the Ohio vandals in that and the adjacent counties. As they advance through the mountains the it valers will bear the crack of the rifle from ever thicket, and learn too late for their personal safety the backwoodsmen can never be subjected.

YANKEES FILLING THE OFFICES AT RICHMOND The mode by which such a number of Yankees has serewed themselves into the Departments of the C federate Government is not a little curious. It is instance of patented, combination, double-actionady is my fully advised of it. A discarded Yankee for the Combination of the Combi toadvism, quite worthy of the Yankee invention. We are fully advised of it. A discarded Yankee from Washington, trained in the subservient arts and dirty dodges of office seeking there, and, perhaps, representing himself as a Southerner to the manor born, when the old editions of the "Blue Book" show him to have been an unmittgated Yankee, applies for office in some Department of the Confederate Government. The toadyism commences; the dirty dodge of nativity succeeds; the cheap recommendation of "Southern letters" predispose the good natured Secretary to favor; and a few well-put adulations secure, from the vanity they solicit, a prominent office for the ingenious toady.

Gov. Wise's Prisoneus.—Caot. Gannaway of the

Gov. Wise's Paisonens.—Capt. Gannaway of th Gov. Wise's Prisonents.—Capt. Gunnaway or the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, brought down givey prisoners to Salem yesterday, and ledged them in jail. They were taken by Gov. Wise's command. Among them, we learn, are three Methodist preachers. [Lynchberg Virginian.]

THE BLOCKADE.—We have lete information which THE BLOCKADE,—We have like information which authorizes the belief that traitorous communication has been had with the blockading flect from some points of the coast between Charleston and Savannah. A small sloop was recently overbanded containing five hundred chickens, and other supplies, evidently intended for the

and red lights, passed between the flag-ship. Fort Pickens and the new comer on her near approach; and although they made a brilliant light and excited our curiosity to a considerable extent, we were kept in the dark as to their meaning.

[Pensacola Observer. Avg. 42.

AN OUTRAGE .- Some wretch in human form threw AN OUTRAGE.—Some wretch in human form threw a rock into one of the cars, the evening Gov. Jacksont of Alissouri passed this place, from a secreted position on the lot adjoining Major Carnabam's, at the east end of the town, which hit the Governor on the jaw, knocking out three teeth. The person who threw the rock could not have known that Gov. Jackson was on the train, as the point where the rock was thrown is near a mile from the depot. The hitting of Gov. Jackson was accidental.

[Abingdon Virginian.

A HERO DEAD,-Michael Carney, a heroic memi of the Eighth New-York Regiment, who was engage in the Crimean war, and participated in the charge Balaklava, received his death-blow at Buli Rus.

Bakaklava, received his death-blow at Bull Rus.

Philadelphia Navy-Yard, — The Philadelphia Press says: "At the Navy Yard about 1,700 hands were employed yesterday. The Tuscarora is on the stocks in the ship-house, and preparations are being made to fit out the Junista. Five hundred men will be employed upon either vessel, and the Turcarora will be launched in ten days. A number of small barges and ships boats are being constructed. The San Jacinto and the Macedonian are expected to arrive daily, and the Susquebanan is now receiving a new shaft. The three gunboats awarded to Philadelphia builders will be affort before long, and the Albatross and Flag will be affort before long, and the Albatross and Flag will soon be ready to sail. Twelve side-wheel steamers have been announced as soon to be built, and Philadelphia will probably receive contracts for three. There were about one hundred marines in the Navy Yard yesterday." yesterday."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY AND THE DISTRICT

We published yesterday the presentment of the Grand Jury in relation to the traitor press. The presentment was accompanied by the following communication:

cation:

To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York:

The grand inquest of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, at the close of a service of nearly four months, during which many intrinsts questions have arisen, and many troublesome cases have been investigated, thick is proper to thus place upon record their confidence in, and their appreciation of, the energy, industry and ability of the District Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, seq.

New-York, August 18, 1861.

Judge Shipman remarked that he fully concurred in the paper, and would direct its entry in full upon the minutes of the Court.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMRES.-Aug. 17.-Before Justice Ingraham.

INGRAMAN.
DIVORCE.

Amelia W. Forbes agt. Geo. E. Lowses.
In 1857, these parties were married. The lady alleges that a few months since she discovered he was unfaithful, and commenced suit for divorce. Before the Referee the husband made no defense, and was examined as a witness against himself. On coming into Cont, the Judge refused to confirm the report of the Referee, remarking as follows: "We have repeatedly refused to grant a divorce on the evidence of the person with whom the adultery was committed. It would be still more improper to grant it upon the testimony of the guilty party, who is defendant. It would lead to great evil. Unless other testimony can be given, the divorce cannot be granted." given, the divorce cannot be granted.

given, the divorce cannot be granted. **

DECISION.

In re, James C. Scott, a person of unsound mind.—
The report confirmed, and John J. Morrell appointed
Committee on executing the proper bonds.

THE DEVOE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In this case, the circumstances of which have been stated, the Court held that it did not appear that the mother of the boy rightly understood the consent signed by her, or that the same was explained to her.
He should therefore order the boy to be discharged on returning the clothing furnished him by the Government.

Mr. Munday for the United States; Rankin and Reavey for petitioner.

ANOTHER ENLISTED MINOR.

Mr. W. F. Howe appeared with a writ of babeas corpus, commanding the commander at Fort Hamilton to release the petitioner, a minor, who had entiated at Ogdensburgh, without the consent of his parents. Government made no objection, and the Court ordered the boy to be released on delivering up his clothing and paying the expenses of his collatment.

Before Mr. Justice Science Land.

DECISIONS.

Wm. Bostwick agt. The Bank of Mutual Redemp-ion-The case will be settled when the Attorney for baintiff shall, according to rule 36 of this Court, mark gon the proposed amendments his allowance or dis-

sliowance.

John Wells et al agt. Daniel D. Gordon-Alexander Spaulding agt. Peter C. Strang.—John S. Christie agt. Charles B. Phillips.—John C. Whitehouse agt. Charles L. Merrell.—A. J. Van Winkle agt. U. S. Mail Stennship Company et al.—Hazer M. Andrews agt. The Artizan's Bank.—Cases rettled.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.-WO hear from a friend just from Watertown that great preparations are making for the State Agricultural Society Fair, to be held there Sept, 17-20, and that, despite the condition of the country and " war times, this percental authoring of farmers for a great holiday will be as fully attended this year as in any previous one. We hear from another friend at Kings. on. Canada, that the very best feeling prevails there, and that the Canada people will unite with those of New-York as heartily as though there was no "line" etween them. A paragraph which got affoat, under he head of "Canadian discourtesy," we are assured was wholly erroncous in its statement that the Custome officers at Kingston charged duty upon the posters of the State Society. Dr. J. P. Litchfield, a gentleman well known in this city, states positively that the package was addressed to him, and that he took it from the office of the Customs officer himself, without charge, and had the bills posted, and that the kindest feelings of reciprocity prevail. The directors of the Electoral Division Society decided to change their day of exhibition, which had been long previously fixed, rom the 18th to the 13th of September, on account of the New-York State Exhibition at Watertown being held on the 18th and other days. Dr. L. says: "I trust the Midland District of Canada will show, by a frank, resolute, and hearty response to the invitation to compete, that it is pleased with the liberality and proud of the opportunity of entering the lists in honest rivalry with the farmers and manufacturers of the Empire State. That all reasonable facilities will be afforded by the Customs authorities on both sides of the St. Lawrence, I cannot for a moment dou?"." And we do not doubt the success of the Fair, provided it is not deleged, as was the one held there three years ago. If it is not successful, it will not be for lack of interest among the many thousands of enterprising, wealthy farmers in the northern part of the State of New-York, nor for the lack of preparation the people of Watertown.

the people of Watertown.

Policeman Arrester.—Capt. Silvey of the First Ward Police, yesterday arrested policeman John Seaulan of the same ward on a complaint of assault and hattery committed by him on the night of the Sch inst., on Lewis Horan, a resident of Brocklyn. The complaint alleges that on the night in question Scanlan, then off duty and in citizen's dress, went into a saloon on the corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, and there got into a quarret with Horan and knocked him down with his list. Horan got up and left, but was followed into the street by Scanlan, who again knocked him down, and in the melee Horan lost bis gold v. tely and a wallet containing \$23. The assailant was not known to Horan until vesterday, when he caused his arrest. The accused was taken before Justice Oborne, when he pleaded not guilty, alleging that Hosas and others were disorderly, and that he was only trying to keep the peace. The Justice locked him up for examination.

phrases in which this humane suggestion is enforced—
they are characteristic of the Chivalry.

SIGNESS—ROSPITALS WANTED.

From The Enuminer.

The Central care yesterday brought down from the camps near Mannassas 350 of our sick soldiers, most of whom are suffering with the measles, while some few are sick with bilious and other affections. Such a large addition to our rick list urgently requires another good horpital, which we hope will oe selected and fitted up without the least delay. It will also further tax the attention and liberality of our citizens, who have alresty done so much in alleviating the sufferings of the invalida among us. We are aware that they have only to be acquainted with the facts of the courter of the parameter of close them to respond quickly and cheer.

The Fleet—An immense of signals, wish bits and order to induce them to respond quickly and cheer.

Stant to a creek. Without abandoning or relaxing the harbor watch in the cities of Charleston and Savannab, it is important that the assentiate coast, and especially to points admitting of ready communication fulland.

Charlesto counter, the Monx Myster.—The body of the man recently found in the Kirkapoo creek, and identified as that of Jacob Thomas, by his wife proves to be that of some intermediate coast, and especially to points admitting of ready communication fulland.

A Threat.—The last that was seen of Russell, Barrister, LL. D. and S. N. O. B., he was in full retreat from Brimfield. Mrs. Thomas and several of the wife intermediate coast, and especially the retreat of the courter, the courter, the courter, the courter, the courter, the courter, the courter of the man recently found in the Kirkapoo creek, and identified as that of liver and the Kirkapoo creek, and identified as that of liver and the Mission and in the Kirkapoo creek, and identified as that of liver and the Kirkapoo creek, and identified as that of liver and the Kirkapoo creek, and identified as that of liver and the Kirkapoo creek, and identified as that of liver an